



Docket No. 6005-4018

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s): Jean-gerard SAINT-RAMON, et al.

Group Art Unit: 3762

Serial No.: 09/462,746

Examiner: Leslie R. Deak

Filed: January 12, 2000

For: POUCH FOR PACKAGING LIQUIDS FOR ARTIFICIALLY INSEMINATING ANIMALS

AMENDMENT FEE TRANSMITTAL

RECEIVED

MAY 23 2003

Mail Stop AF  
 Commissioner for Patents  
 P.O. Box 1450  
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

TECHNOLOGY CENTER

Sir:

Transmitted herewith is an Amendment for the above-identified application.

No additional fee is required.

The additional fee has been calculated as shown below:

CLAIMS AS AMENDED

	Claims Remaining After Amendment	Highest No. Covered by Previous Payments	Extra	Rate	Additional Fee
Total Claims*	21 -	21	0	\$18.00/ \$9.00	\$ 0.00
Independent Claims	1 -	3	0	\$84.00/ \$42.00	\$ 0.00
Multiple Dependent Claims	(If claims added by amendment include Multiple Dependent Claim(s) and there was no Multiple Dependent Claim(s) in application before amendment add \$280.00 to additional fee (\$140.00 for small entity).)				\$ 0.00
					TOTAL \$ 0.00

\*Includes all independent and single dependent claims and all claims referred to in multiple dependent claims. See 37 C.F.R. §1.75(c).

Small entity status is or has been claimed.  
Reduced Fees Under 37 C.F.R. §1.9(f) paid herewith \$ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages Sequence Listing

\_\_\_\_\_ Computer disk(s) containing substitute Sequence Listing

Statement under 37 C.F.R. §1.825(b) that the computer and paper copies of the substitute Sequence Listing are the same.

A check in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to cover the filing fee is attached.

Charge fee to Deposit Account No. 13-4500, Order No. \_\_\_\_\_. A DUPLICATE COPY OF THIS SHEET IS ATTACHED.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required for filing this amendment, including all fees pursuant to 37 CFR §1.17 for its timely consideration, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-4500, Order No. 6005-4018. A DUPLICATE COPY OF THIS SHEET IS ATTACHED.

Respectfully submitted,  
MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.

By:

  
Michael J. Pollack  
Israel Blum  
Registration No. 26,710

Dated: May 20, 2003

Correspondence Address:

MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.  
345 Park Avenue  
New York, NY 10154-0053  
(212) 758-4800 Telephone  
(212) 751-6849 Facsimile

Michael J. Pollack

Registration No. 53,475



Docket No. 6005-4018

H14  
B. Webb  
5/30/03

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s): Jean-Gerard SAINT-RAMON, et al.

Group Art Unit: 3762

Serial No.: 09/462,746

Examiner: Leslie R. Deak

Filed: January 12, 2000

For: POUCH FOR PACKAGING LIQUIDS FOR ARTIFICIALLY INSEMINATING ANIMALS

**RECEIVED**

Mail Stop AF  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

MAY 23 2003

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1330

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF FINAL REJECTION

Sir:

This is in response to the Office Action dated February 20, 2003 making final the rejection of claims 1-21. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the final rejection in light of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Applicants' invention as claimed in Claims 1-21 is directed to a pouch for packaging liquids for artificially inseminating animals, comprising two thermoplastics material films welded together by a weld delimiting a pouch along a closed path of generally rectangular shape defining two shorter sides and two longer sides when the pouch is empty, the weld providing a first one of the shorter sides comprising a first interruption, the first interruption defining a filler passage between said thermoplastics material films, the second one of the shorter sides comprising a second interruption, the second interruption defining a drain passage between said thermoplastic material films wherein said drain passage is closed before use by sealing means extending across the second interruption and joining the two thermoplastic material films.

In view of the Amendment After Final Rejection filed (via express mail) on January 30, 2003, all previous rejections of record in the Final Rejection dated November 2, 2002 have been withdrawn. The present Final Rejection has entered three new rejections, all under 35 U.S. C. §103, each of which corresponds to a rejection entered with the Final Rejection dated November 2, 2002, except that U.S. Patent No. 5,391,163 to Christine has been substituted in place of U.S. Patent No. 6,149,579 to Lee. Each of the new rejections always includes U.S. Patent No. 6,079,184 to Cassou et al. ("Cassou") and U.S. Patent No. 5,391,163 to Christine et al. ("Christine"). Thus, Claims 1, 5 and 17-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Cassou in view of Christine; Claims 2-4, 8-10 and 14-16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Cassou in view of Christine, further in view of U.S. Patent No. 2,648,463 to Scherer; and Claims 11-15 and 20-21 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Cassou in view of Christine, further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,804,363 to Valeri. All of these new grounds of rejection depend on the application of Christine, newly cited in the Final Office Action dated February 20, 2003.

None of the above-cited references teaches or suggests a second interruption defining a drain passage between two thermoplastic material films wherein said drain passage is closed before use by sealing means extending across the second interruption and joining the two thermoplastic material films, as recited in applicants' Claim 1.

The Final Office Action acknowledges that Cassou "fails to disclose a second interruption on the opposite end of the first interruption in the weld." More specifically, Cassou admittedly does not teach or suggest a second interruption defining a drain passage between said thermoplastic material films wherein said drain passage is closed before use by sealing means extending across the second interruption and joining the two thermoplastic material films, as

claimed in applicants' Claim 1. Thus, Cassou is clearly deficient alone. The Office Action relies on Christine to address this acknowledged deficiency of Cassou in all of the new grounds of rejection.

Christine is directed to a pouch including a reservoir (12) defined by two opposite heat seals (18 and 20) with a narrowing section formed at the bottom of the reservoir by angled seals (22 and 24) between which is provided a narrow channel 36, forming a drainage passage, while the top of the pouch is provided with two fused portions (26 and 28) defining openings (30, 32) which allow hanging of the pouch. The top seam (34) of the pouch is provided without a seal to allow the pouch to be filled and used with "any fluid" (Christine, column 3, lines 25-28). In Christine, the entire top seam, with the exception of the fused portions (26, 28) remains unsealed until filling.

In contrast, applicants' Claim 1 recites, "A pouch... comprising two thermoplastics material films welded together...the weld providing a first one of the shorter sides comprising a first interruption, the first interruption defining a filler passage between said thermoplastics material films...." The unsealed top seam of Christine does not teach or suggest the recited "filler passage," which is formed as a result of a first interruption in a weld between two thermoplastic material films.

Moreover, Christine does not teach or suggest a drain passage between two thermoplastic material films wherein said drain passage is closed before use by sealing means extending across the second interruption and joining the two thermoplastic material films, as claimed by applicants. Instead, Christine describes a sterile chamber defined by heat seals (22, 24) and peelable heat seals (38, 44).

The sterile chamber defined by seals 22, 24, 38 and 44 is not a drain passage, as claimed by applicants. Unlike the drain passage as claimed, which allows liquid to pass through. The sterile chamber does not allow liquid to flow through unless it is separately opened by another means. But for the sealing means extending across the second interruption, fluid can easily pass through, whereas in Christine, even when a seal 44 is opened, fluid cannot flow through because it is blocked by seal 38 of poppet 76.

When the pouch of Christine is used, either 1) the coupler is inserted through seal 38, thereby allowing fluid to flow *through the coupler* and into a fluid administration set (Christine, Figs 1-7) or 2) a poppet valve (76) is actuated thereby allowing fluid to flow *through the coupler* and into a fluid administration set (Christine, Figs. 8-12). In neither case is the chamber defined by seals 22, 24, 38 and 44 acting as a drain passage, as claimed. Rather, the purpose of the chamber of Cassou is to keep the coupler sterile until use and not to allow fluid to pass through.

Moreover, in the second embodiment, the poppet valve functions similarly to the peelable seal 38, in that it prevents fluid flow. The peelable seal 44 is only provided to maintain a sterile environment for the coupler. The poppet valve prevents fluid flow. This is not the drain passage that is defined by applicants' claims. The sterile chamber that is shown by Christine is a closed passageway. In either of the above-mentioned embodiments of Christine, if one peelable seal (38 or 44) is opened, the other still remains sealed. As such, Christine does not teach or suggest a second interruption defining a drain passage between said thermoplastic material films wherein said drain passage is closed before use by sealing means extending across the second interruption and joining the two thermoplastic material films.

Regarding motivation to combine the teachings of Christine with those of Cassou, the Office Action argues, “... it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to add another opening to the pouch disclosed by Cassou, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to add a second opening to the Cassou pouch in order to allow for separate ingress and egress passages, as taught by Christine.” See Final Office Action at page 3, lines 2-7.

Applicants respectfully submit that Cassou does not teach or suggest a need to include an additional opening, separate inlet passage, or a need to have an alternate means for filling the container described therein. Cassou describes the objects of his invention as providing “a ready to use dose of animal semen that avoids the use of a tool *for opening it*” and “improvements to a machine for making ready to use doses of semen....” See Cassou, column 2, lines 10-17. Thus, the object of Cassou is more related to *emptying* a container rather than filling a container.

Also, the filler passage recited in Claim 1 is not “merely a duplication of the essential working parts” as argued by the Final Office Action at page 3. Rather, the recited “filler passage” which is defined by a first interruption, involves a different structure and function from the recited “drain passage” between said thermoplastic material films, wherein said drain passage is closed before use by sealing means extending across the second interruption and joining the two thermoplastic material films. The filler passage is used for filling the pouch, while the drain passage is used for draining the pouch. For the above reasons, the structure and the function of the recited “filler passage” and “drain passage” are not duplicative.

Even if the teachings of Cassou and Christine were properly combinable (which they are not), they still would not teach or suggest a second interruption that defines a drain passage between two thermoplastic material films, wherein said drain passage is closed before use by sealing means extending across the second interruption and joining the two thermoplastic material films.

If Cassou were combined with Christine, as argued by the Final Office Action, the packet of Cassou with the bottom portion of Christine would result. As discussed above, the bottom portion of Christine does not teach or suggest applicants' claimed drain passage. The resultant bottom portion would include a closed sterile region and not, for the reasons set forth above, a drain passage between two thermoplastic material films, wherein said drain passage is closed before use by sealing means extending across the second interruption and joining the two thermoplastic material films. In the closed sterile region, the fluid would drain through a coupler and *not* a drain passage defined by a second interruption, as claimed by applicants. Therefore, a pouch combining the teachings of Cassou and Christine would have a bottom portion which would not include a second interruption defining a drain passage between two thermoplastic material films, wherein said drain passage is closed before use by sealing means extending across the second interruption and joining the two thermoplastic material films.

Finally, Christine teaches away from the formation of a filler passage and drain passage that are each formed due to an "interruption" in the weld of the pouch, as recited in Claim 1. Cassou does not teach or suggest a separate filler passage, and Christine does not teach or suggest a filler passage formed by an "interruption" in the weld. Rather, the entire upper seam (34) does not exist prior to filling.

For all of the above reasons, applicants respectfully submit that Claim 1 defines patentable subject matter over Cassou and Christine, considered alone or in combination.

Neither Scherer nor Valeri remedy the deficiencies of Cassou and Christine.

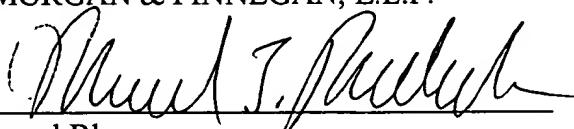
Scherer is directed to a plastic container with a rupturable sealed end, and Valeri is directed to an apparatus for storing and processing blood. Scherer has been relied upon by the Final Office Action as allegedly teaching a “peelable” seal. See Final Office Action at page 4. Valeri has been relied upon by the Final Office Action as allegedly teaching “a marking area.” See Final Office Action at page 5. Neither Scherer nor Valeri remedies the deficiencies of Cassou and Christine in teaching or suggesting each and every element of Claim 1. Neither Scherer nor Valeri teach or suggest “A pouch... comprising two thermoplastics material films welded together...the weld providing a first one of the shorter sides comprising a first interruption, the first interruption defining a filler passage between said thermoplastics material films, the second one of the shorter sides comprising a second interruption defining a drain passage between said thermoplastic films, wherein said drain passage is closed before use by sealing means extending across the second interruption and joining the two thermoplastic material films,” as recited in Claim 1.

For the above reasons, Claim 1 defines patentable subject matter over Cassou, Christine, Scherer and Valeri, alone or in combination. Since claims 2-21 depend from Claim 1, they too define patentable subject matter over the cited art, alone or in combination. Withdrawal of all rejections based on combinations of Cassou and Christine, and these references in combination with either Scherer or Valeri is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing remarks, applicants respectfully submit that Claims 1-21 define patentable subject matter over the cited art, considered alone or in combination. Entry of this request for reconsideration and allowance of all claims is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,  
MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Israel Blum  
Registration No. 26,710

Dated: May 20, 2003

Correspondence Address:

MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P.  
345 Park Avenue  
New York, NY 10154-0053  
(212) 758-4800 Telephone  
(212) 751-6849 Facsimile

Michael J. Pollack  
Registration No. 53,475